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In Hercegovina, 2,260 hectares of fertile land in the Mostarsko Blato (Mostar Swamp) have been protected from floods, and this year 700 hectares will be reclaimed. Before long the swamp will be transformed into a great cotton and tobacco district.

This year's reclamation program includes work on the reclamation of Stolacko Polje and on a canal to irrigate Trebinjsko Polje. In a part of Stolacko Polje, where reclamation was completed last year, vegetables are now being grown intensively. Over 90,000 hectares of very fertile land will be protected from floods by the construction of levees along the Sava at Lijevo Polje, Ivanjsko Polje, the central Posavina, and the Semberija. These projects have already been started and will be completed by the end of the year.

There are now 473 farm workers' cooperatives in Bosnia and Hercegovina, with a membership of 15,342 families (over 65,000 persons), and 1,309 agricultural cooperatives with a membership of 315,318 families. There are over 500 cooperative enterprises and workshops in the agricultural cooperatives.

Industrial construction to be done in 1949 in the republic includes the building of a cellulose factory in Prijedor, a porcelain factory in Sarajevo, an oil factory in Brcko, a hemp factory in Drvar, and a foundry at Banja Luka.

Since the liberation, over 550,000 illiterates in Bosnia and Hercegovina have learned to read and write.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACEDONIAN ECONOMY -- Borba, No 182, 2 Aug 49

The Five-Year Plan calls for an increase in the value of Macedonian industrial production of republic and local significance from 324 million dinars' worth in 1939 to 2,369,000,000 dinars' worth in 1951, an increase of 730 percent, or of 2,438 percent including the increase in production of industry of national significance. The plan also calls for a change in the ratio between industrial and agricultural production from 11:89 in 1939 to 45:65 in 1951. By 1948 the ratio was already 22.5:77.5.

The following table shows the increase in the industrial production index in Macedonia since 1945:

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1949</u>
Construction	100	1,022
Chemical	100	1,009
Food-processing	100	682
Metal products	100	7,433
Leather	100	2,144
Textiles	100	1,005
Mining	100	596
<u>Product</u>		
Lignite	100	133
Lime		370
Marble (in blocks)		374
Concrete products		640
Soap	100	177
Beer	100	441
Preserved fruits	100	1,388
Iron castings		13,900
Centrifugal pumps		525
Soles		462
Electric power	100	462

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There was no metal industry in Macedonia before the war.

During 1948 and 1949, the following important industrial installations were put into operation: the "Tito" metal products factory in Skoplje, the metal workshops in Stip, Bitolj, and Titov Veles, the rice combine at Kocani, the rice-hulling plant in Strumica, five modern six-story tobacco warehouses, two of which are curing plants, factories for resin, glue, and pepper, the "Goce Delcev" leather factory, two tile factories, a concrete products factory, a talc factory, and a nicotine factory. The "Treska" factory and others have been enlarged. The large textile industry combine in Tetovo and the silk combine in Titov Veles are now under construction.

Industrial employment has increased since 1939 by 2,739 percent in mining, 1,144 percent in forestry, over 254 percent in industry as a whole, 1,489 percent in construction, and 37 percent in the tobacco industry. Total employment is 390 percent greater in 1949 than in 1939.

Electric-power production in Macedonia will be over ten times greater by the end of the Five-Year Plan than in 1939, a rise from 15 million kilowatt-hours in 1939 to 215 million by the end of 1951. The construction of powerful hydroelectric power plants has been started on the Sapuncica, Dosnica, Zrnovka, and Pesoci rivers, and a great hydrocombine is being built at Mavrovo. The thermoelectric power plant in the Skoplje district is already in operation, and during the year the hydroelectric power plants on the Zrnovka and Sapuncica rivers will be opened. The Sapuncica River plant would be in service already if the Hungarians had not halted deliveries of necessary equipment. This is now being made in the "Litostroj" and "Rade Koncar" factories.

By the end of 1948, ten municipal and 12 rural thermoelectric power plants had been built in Macedonia to furnish electric lighting. During 1947 and 1948, 42 Macedonian villages were electrified, and 28 more will be electrified this year. The first Macedonian high-tension power line, with a total length of 112 kilometers, was put up after the liberation.

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